

Glory for All, Austria's New Peace Formula

Emperor Tells Reichsrat
Terms Should Leave
No Sting

Vaguely Promises
Internal Reforms

Calls for Free Development
of Peoples of His
Empire

Amsterdam, May 31.—The new Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary opened the Reichsrat to-day—the first session since the war began—with an address that contained hints of willingness to make peace on the basis of the status quo ante, a veiled offer to Russia, vague promises of internal reforms and a declaration that the nation would stand with Germany to the end.

The formula of peace was declared by the Emperor to be "the mutual recognition that the positions have been gloriously defended."

The speech was received with great enthusiasm. The entrance of the Emperor—his first before the national assembly—was greeted by three deep "hurrahs" from the Germans and cheers from the representatives of the other nationalities, whose peculiar national costumes added to the color of the scene.

There were more cheers for the young Empress Zita. The Emperor's pledge to live in the spirit of the constitution, his promises of greater equality among the peoples of the empire and his references to "our gallant ally" each brought salvoes of applause.

Emperor Is Cheered

Rousing cheers greeted the announcement that he was firmly determined to exercise his solemn prerogatives always in a truly constitutional sense. He was cheered again when he referred to the heroic achievements at the front, and when he emphasized the point of "free nationalities enjoying equal rights within the monarchy" and standing firmly united.

At the close of the speech the president of the House of Deputies called for cheers, which were given with such good will that they drowned out the national anthem, which was rendered at the same time.

After affectionately recalling the memory of Emperor Francis Joseph, the young ruler said:

"In full consciousness of the constitutional duties taken over from my illustrious predecessor and from my own deepest conviction, I desire solemnly to declare to you my unalterable will to exercise my right as ruler at all times in a truly constitutional spirit and to respect inviolably liberties according to the fundamental law and to preserve unshaken to the people that share in the formation of the state's will which the prevailing constitution provides for."

"In the full cooperation by my people and its representatives I see support for the success of my activity."

Russian Peace Possibility

The Emperor referred in vague terms to the possibility of peace with Russia.

"The great neighboring people to the East, to whom old friendship united us, is gradually becoming conscious of its true aims and tasks, and it lately appears to approach this standpoint and see from an obscure impulse a direction of policy which will save the treasures of the future before they have been devoured by a senseless war policy. We hope that in the interest of humanity this process of internal reform will manifest itself externally in a growing development of the public mind which will also extend to the other enemy countries."

"While our group of powers is fighting an irrepressible power for honor and existence, it is and remains toward every one who threatens us ready to extend the hand of friendship and to make peace with us on the basis of the status quo ante."

"We shall remain ready to force, if necessary by arms, a happy solution of the war, which we would like to be able to attribute to a victory of reason."

"I deplore the increasing sacrifices which the long duration of the war imposes on our population. The efforts of my government, supported by my trained officials, are necessarily directed toward facilitating the maintenance of the population and toward guaranteeing that the stock of food will be made to go round by suitable organization."

"Just now is the hardest time, before the faithful soil brings us its gifts of the year. My thanks are for the industrious labor of those at home who are not waiting in cooperation, inspired by discretion and experience, in order successfully to overcome the difficulties which until then will confront us. The demand of the present moment is for the full exertion of all the energies in the state. But also we must not neglect to prepare ourselves for the great tasks which the future has in store and to the happy solution of which the further prosperity of the state depends."

The Emperor then recalled the gigantic financial demands of the war, which, he said, he would like to see met by his only reply will be its publication.



Gorky Reveals Bulgarian Ruse To Obtain Peace

Author Rejects Envoy's Plea
for Conference—Makes
Public His Offer

Petrograd, May 31.—Maxim Gorky, noted Russian author, publishes an account of an attempt by D. Rizov, the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, to inveigle him into clandestine negotiations for a separate peace. He prints Rizov's secret dispatch, occupying three columns, with concrete peace proposals, and, although he himself is an almost fanatical advocate of peace, denounces Rizov.

The proposal was delivered to Gorky at Petrograd in duplicate by two German agents, acting individually. Rizov begins by proclaiming that already in January he had approached the Russian ministers at Stockholm and Christiania and been rebuffed. Immediately after the revolution Rizov renewed his attempt with the Russian minister at Christiania, who was an old acquaintance, and received, through the minister, a reply from Professor Paul Milukoff, then Foreign Minister, that there could be no question of a separate peace.

Urges Russia to Break Treaty

Notwithstanding this, Rizov, announcing himself as Russia's real friend, now approaches his acquaintance, Maxim Gorky. He attempts to refute successively the arguments customarily used against a separate peace. He offers to guarantee that Germany and Austria will not again undertake an offensive against free Russia, and adds that both powers are willing to evacuate the occupied territory without the expenditure of another drop of Russian blood.

Rizov declares that Germany and Austria in no wise menace Russia's freedom. He accuses England of being the real militarist state, not Germany, and declares that Russia has no moral obligation to keep her treaty with the Allies because treaty-breaking has been common in the present war.

The Provisional Government, adds Rizov, must be forced to answer the question: "Who, after three years' massacre, gave you the right to continue shedding Russian blood?"

Asks Immediate Armistice

Rizov thereupon makes the following concrete proposal: "Russia to conclude an immediate armistice with her foes, both belligerents retaining their present fronts, and to summon immediately a Russian constituent assembly with the aim of deciding on peace or war."

This, says Rizov, is the only means to save the Russian revolution from disaster. He invites Gorky to meet him at Stockholm or some other Swedish town, or, if that is impossible, to send a representative, who must be a Russian of authority. He asks Gorky to acknowledge the dispatch and appoint a meeting place by telegraph, and suggests that he conceal his identity by signing the telegram with his Christian name Alexei, or by the name Max.

Gorky characterizes Rizov's dispatch as "base and stupid," and declares that his only reply will be its publication.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa To Be Taxed \$80,000,000

Senate Committee Adopts Excise Rates Which
Consumers Will Pay—Parcel Post Levy Added
to Revenue Bill—War Munitions Tax Cut Out

Washington, May 31.—With further trimming of the \$1,800,000,000 war tax bill the Senate Finance Committee's revision work to-day reached the stage of detailed drafting, with completion of a measure providing about \$1,500,000,000 next Wednesday or Thursday in prospect.

Several new sources of revenue were drawn upon to-day, other House taxes were reduced and further substitutions adopted. The principal changes affecting the general public included:

A new tax on parcel post packages of 1 cent on each 25 cents or fraction paid by shippers, and adoption of the same rate for express packages as a substitute for the House levy of 5 per cent upon express transportation. The shipper would pay the tax.

Reduction by one-half, or to 5 per cent of taxes on amounts paid for land or water transportation, including charges for berths or parlor car chairs, entailing a loss of revenue of \$35,000,000.

Coffee, Tea and Sugar Taxed

Adoption of excise or consumption taxes, payable eventually by the consumer, of one-half cent a pound on sugar, 2 cents on coffee, 5 cents on tea and 3 cents on cocoa.

Repeal of the existing law levying a 12½ per cent tax on war munitions, now bringing in \$25,000,000 revenue, because of the substitute plan for increasing manufacturers' excess profits taxes.

With these and several other minor changes, Chairman Simmons said the bill now virtually is ready for technical redrafting, to put in proper form the revisions agreed to and already announced. Treasury Department suggestions to this end and individual amendments of various Senators will be considered to-morrow.

In an effort to agree upon an equitable tax upon newspapers, magazines and other publications now transported for 1 cent a pound, the committee to-day arranged for a general conference Saturday night. Chairman Simmons and other members will meet representatives of the publishers and the Post-office Department. The proposed general 2 per cent tax on all advertising and the Hardwick amendment, recommended by the department, to greatly increase postage charges on portions of the publications devoted to advertising.

The Golden Lure in 'Frisco

The rush of the '49ers compares favorably with that of the San Francisco publishers to capture any quick advertisement that hasn't been located.

"All advertising is more or less crooked," remarks Fremont Older, of The Bulletin, as he adds another tried-and-found-wanting "medical" to his questionable columns.

Samuel Hopkins Adams

pays a few compliments to this gentleman and his fellow newspaper publishers in next Sunday's Tribune. It's even rather more interesting reading than Adams' work usually is, which is going some! Yes, your newsdealer will save your copy of The Sunday Tribune for June 3d if you ask him—to-day.

The Sunday Tribune

House Defeats Press Gag Bill By 184 to 144

Its Action Expected to Check
Any Further Efforts to
"Muzzle" Newspapers

Drastic Section
Is Called Illegal

Loyalty of "Nation's Alarm
Clock" Defended—Naval
News Suppressed

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, May 31.—Free speech and a free press triumphed to-day when censorship was beaten in the House by the decisive vote of 184 to 144.

This defeat probably will check any further immediate efforts on the part of the Administration to muzzle the press. In the final rollcall many members who had previously voted in favor of censorship voted in the negative.

Representative Gard, of Ohio, whose generalship "put over" the censorship amendment to the espionage bill in the House when the bill was up originally, switched around to-day and declared the provision reported by the conferees was far too drastic to command his support and that he would vote against it.

Representative Gordon, also of Ohio, was another member who changed his vote to-day. He declared that, while he voted for the censorship amendment recently introduced by Representative Graham, he could not see his way clear to support the amendment agreed to in conference.

Purpose of the Constitution

"Where do you get any authority to pass any laws abridging the freedom of the press?" asked Representative Gordon in opposing the amendment. "The press can be punished under existing laws for giving aid to the enemy." He said the provision written into the Constitution forbidding the enactment of any laws abridging the freedom of the press was intended "to protect the people against Congress as well as any body else."

Representative Gard declared that he was opposed to giving the President absolute power to withhold all information about the movements, number, distribution and other matters about the army and the navy. "In all honesty to myself, I cannot accept the language of Section 4 of this conference report," he said.

Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania, in urging the defeat of the censorship provision, declared that he and the other members of the minority side would support the President in bringing about a speedy conclusion of the war. But, he said, the censorship provision was not calculated to help in bringing about that result. He pointed to the fact that not once during the war between this country and Germany had the newspapers printed anything which might give aid or comfort to the enemy. Although the newspapers were aware of the sailing of the destroyer fleet for Europe not one word of this information appeared in the press of the country. It was not until word was cable to the United States that Representative Graham said that the British navy four days before their arrival in British waters that the American public knew the facts.

Loyalty of Press Defended

"Why question the loyalty and patriotism of the press of this country?" demanded Representative Graham. "They have voluntarily refrained from printing any information which might be helpful to the enemy, so why the need of this censorship provision? The newspapers are just as patriotic, just as loyal, as any member of the House."

"Do you think I am not transgressing the bounds of discretion," he said, "when I say that the fleet is far less ready for action to-day than when it came from Guantanamo?"

Declined to Give Details

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, asked him to give his reasons, but he declined to go into details. However, he said:

"The sick bays are overflowing, the hospitals are crowded, making it necessary to bring men here. I am informed at one point men are herded in sheds. At another point they are not bedding except such as was supplied by private charity."

In closing, Mr. McCormick said that the men who favored striking out the censorship section agreed to by the conferees were just as "solicitous" for the welfare of the enlisted men and the success of the army and navy as those who support the bill.

The Democrats voting with the Republicans to recommit the bill were:

Ashbrook, Ohio; Bell, Georgia; Borland, Missouri; Brand, Georgia; Brodbeck, Pennsylvania; Burnett, Alabama; Church, California; Claypool, Ohio; Connolly, Kansas; Crocker, Ohio; Dill, Washington; Dommick, South Carolina; Evans, Montana; Gallagher, Illinois; Gard and Gordon, Ohio; Hamilton, New Jersey; Hilliard, Colorado; Kuddleston, Alabama; Humphreys, Mississippi; Keating, Colorado; Kelly, Pennsylvania; Lamen, Georgia; Maher, New York; Oliver, Massachusetts; Overmyer, Ohio; Overstreet, Georgia; Rouse, Kentucky; Sullivan, New Jersey; Sherwood, Ohio; Sizem, Mississippi; Staden, Texas; Charles B. Smith, New York; Thompson, Oklahoma; Van Dyke, Minnesota; Vinson, Georgia; White, Ohio.

Republicans voting against the motion to recommit were:

Dyer, Missouri; Eleton, California; Fuller, Massachusetts; Grist, Pennsylvania; James, Michigan; Kim, Illinois; Little, Kansas; Moore, Indiana; Morgan, Oklahoma; Parker, New Jersey; Volstead, Minnesota.

U. S. Begins Round-Up Of Draft Foes in Nation; Eight Are Arrested Here

German Women of City Watched by U. S. Agents

Hundreds Are Being Observed, and Many Are
Known To Be in the Pay of Germany, Says
Federal Officer—Some Aided in Munitions Plots

Although no move has been made by the Federal government to compel the registration of women of German birth as alien enemies, it became known yesterday that several hundred of these are under observation in this city and nearby New Jersey. Others against whom the suspicion of spying and plotting is held are under surveillance.

The difference between observation and surveillance, a government officer yesterday explained, is one of degree only, observation meaning in Secret Service parlance that the subject is under general supervision, while surveillance means that a close watch is kept night and day.

Against women of German birth or blood complaints of suspicious actions have been numerous since the outbreak of hostilities. In addition, there were many others whose relations to German agents were known, or whose actions as individuals had put them under the watchful eye of the government while the country was still at peace with Germany. Some of these are known to have had rather close connections with plots against munitions works and shipping, and others have been under watch as spies pure and simple.

Women Spies Dangerous

That women constituted the most dangerous element in the German spy system was declared yesterday by a high Federal official who has had much to do with the Kaiser's subjects since the outbreak of war. They have worked under various guises, and it has been intimated that there was reason to believe the news that American torpedo boats had been sent to England reached Germany through the instrumentality of a woman who secured her information from some one in the naval service.

Others have been much in evidence at cabarets and other places of entertainment where soldiers and sailors were wont to congregate.

In explaining why none of these have been taken into custody a Federal official said yesterday that it had been felt that nothing would be gained by acting hastily.

Can Be Found When Wanted

"Any of these can be found when wanted," he said. "Sometimes it pays best to wait when real big game may be landed."

According to figures of Federal investigators, there are fully as many German women in New York as men, and substantially all of them are resident or employed in the forbidden zones. Some of these have appeared at the Federal Building to ask if they are supposed to register. All of these have been advised that, for the present at least, they are free to go and come as they wish.

**Hoarding of Food
Would Be Felony
Under Senate Plan**

Amendment Passed Without
Record Vote Provides
Imprisonment

Washington, May 31.—Hoarding, storage or destruction of food, fuel or other necessities of life to limit the supply or affect prices would be a felony under an amendment to the government's first food bill, adopted in the Senate to-day without a record vote.

Several Senators protested that the provision was too drastic and would prevent legitimate storing to equalize markets, but all efforts to modify it failed. When Senator Fall proposed that the Federal Trade Commission be empowered to decide whether storing was reasonable, Senator Poindexter, author of the amendment, insisted that any such change would weaken the effectiveness of the measure as a weapon against speculators.

Violation of the section would be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than three years. Holding by farmers or others of the products of land cultivated by them is exempted.

Price Fixing Discussed

The second of the food bills, the measure to authorize a food administration and price fixing, was discussed to-day at an executive session of the House Committee on Agriculture. No amendments were offered, though a number are to be presented when the bill is taken up section by section. To-day's discussion was in an effort to get harmonious action on the general principles of the measure, the consideration of amendments and the terms of the bill to proceed later.

Representatives of southwestern cattle-growing interests called on Herbert C. Hoover to-day and pledged their support to the food bills and to the food administration to be created, with Hoover at its head. They were headed by Isaac Pryor, of San Antonio, said to be the largest cattle grower in the country.

Officers of the Wholesale Grocers' Association also saw Mr. Hoover and promised support for the legislation.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States probably will take a referendum vote of its membership on the food legislation. The Chamber's executive committee met here to-day and discussed the subject.

Wilson Buys \$10,000 Liberty Loan Bond

Sends Check to McAdoo
with Wish It Was
Larger

Washington, May 31.—President Wilson joined to-day the ranks of participants in the Liberty Loan by subscribing for a \$10,000 bond.

Writing to Secretary McAdoo the President said:

"May I not send you personally my subscription to the Liberty Loan, which I make with great satisfaction and with the wish that it might be a great deal larger?"

LARGE BEAR SPRING WATER—See the case of six glass stoppered bottles—A-1.

Barnard Girl and Two Columbia Students Are Taken

Bars Up to Stop Men Going Abroad

Thousands of Suspects Watched in Many Cities

The Department of Justice began to seek out yesterday the pacifists, the anti-militarists, the no-conscriptionists and the mercenary agitators who have ignored the fact that the draft law is written into the statutes of the United States and provides that they are criminals who endeavor to evade it or to incite others to do so.

From New York, where three Columbia students, one a woman, were arrested, and Boston, where the police were advised that the whole strength of the National Guard was behind them, to a point fifty miles off the coast of California, where a man of conscript age was taken from an outboard steamship, the hand of the law hovered and its fingers picked at the skin of plots and scruples.

At the night session of the pacifists' convention in Madison Square Garden four men and a woman who were distributing advertisements for an anti-conscription mass meeting were put under arrest by a recruiting detail of National Guardsmen. In the night court they were held for examination on a charge of violating a Federal statute.

A printer's shop in Columbus, Ohio, that is said to have been the headquarters for anti-militaristic propaganda that covered the country far and wide, was raided and three men were arrested. In Kansas City, Mo., charges were filed against fifty persons accused of inspiring disobedience to the law; five were arrested. In Topeka, Kan., four were arrested, including a former candidate for Governor. In Seattle, Wash., watchful eyes scanned resolutions adopted by union men, one of whose number is under arrest for alleged seditious conduct.

College men, laborers, fanatics and politicians are among those already swept into the net. Thousands more of high degree and low are marked for arrest if their activities continue.

Not 1 per cent of the population of the country, Federal officials said, was concerned in or at present affected by the propaganda against conscription and legislation. But the law-abiding 99 per cent, it was pointed out, was silent, while the 1 per cent was vociferous.

The Department of Justice, acting on the presumption that every man of draft age leaving the country is seeking to evade service, has begun to shut the doors of escape. Steps have been taken to prevent such departures.

Relentless suppression will be the policy of the Administration henceforth toward all meddlers, whatever their motives may be. No hasty steps will be taken. The arrests made yesterday were the fruit of painstaking investigation. Those expected to be made to-day, to-morrow and in the days to come, will have an equal basis in evidence.

For the present, at least, speakers will have unbounded latitude. They may say what they choose in whatever fashion their tongues wag. But the Department of Justice will see that stenographers are on hand, that their notes are promptly transcribed and placed in the hands of men who are keen on the scent of treason.

Barnard Girl and Two Columbia Men Arrested for Plot

Eleanor Wilson Parker, a Barnard College senior, and Owen Cattell and Charles L. Phillips, Columbia students, were arrested yesterday, charged with conspiracy against the United States in plotting to prevent registration for the selective draft. Dr. W. H. L. Dana, a member of the Columbia faculty, furnished \$1,500 cash bail for each to appear before United States Commissioner Hitchcock this morning.

The arrests, the first ones to be made in the ranks of those who have been organizing opposition to registration in New York, were on orders from Attorney General Gregory. These were issued after the three students, warned to desist from their course, declared the conscription law was unconstitutional and that they were within their rights in seeking to prevent its operation.

In this defiant attitude they persisted after they were arrested. Miss Parker, who is twenty-two years old, told her counsel, A. Bertram Samuels, of 120 Broadway, that they were only doing what William Jennings Bryan had advocated before war began.

"Mr. Bryan declared that peace is better in any event than war and that nothing justifies war," Miss Parker protested.

The illegality charged against the